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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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REPORT NO.

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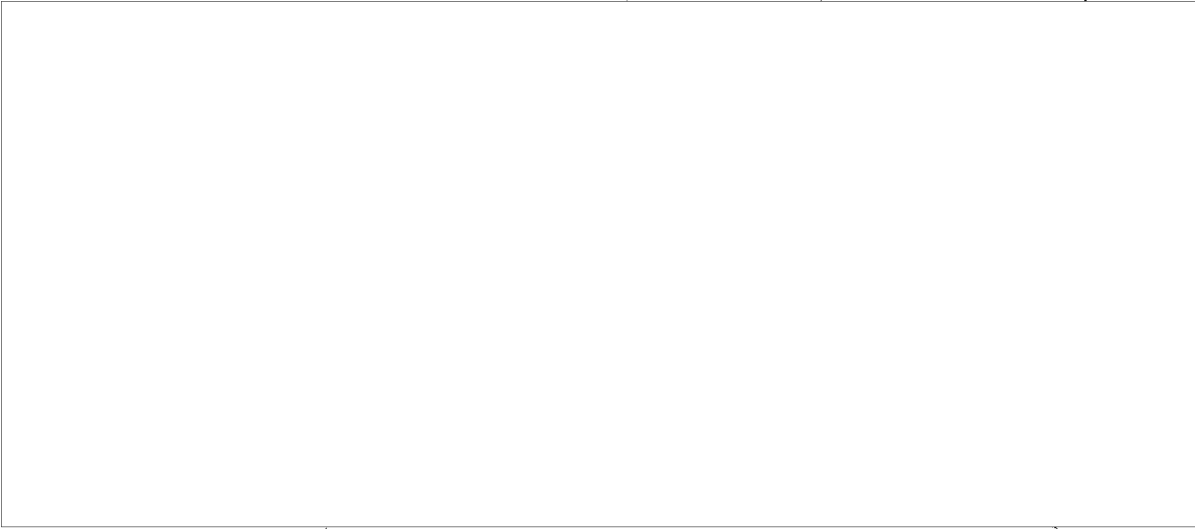
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SOVIET MILITARY MANPOWER
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SOVIET MILITARY MANPOWER

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A. MOBILIZATION AND TRAVEL

1. Induction and Physical Examination

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a. [] Examination

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[] That same day he went before a medical commission for his induction physical. The medical commission was composed of both civilian and unidentified military doctors, some of which were women.

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[] sent to an adjoining building for a chest x-ray. He returned to the Rayvoyenkomat building and stripped. He and the other inductees were then instructed to file into another room by two's and three's. Here were seated four or five male and female doctors. Each checked him on various points: hearing, sight (including color blindness), teeth and bone construction. His grip was checked on a tension device, and he was required to blow up a balloon, to check his lung capacity. His physical measurements were recorded, and a visual check was made for the presence of piles, cysts, hemorrhoids and venereal disease. No blood pressure test or blood test was given. An unknown type of inoculation was given.

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[] sent to another room and given a haircut. Following this he was sent to another room, where he surrendered his passport and received further instructions from an unidentified major who was the CO of the Voenkomat. He was given 25 rubles and told to report to his place of work to terminate his employment. [] received two weeks pay in advance and returned home to pack for his trip. That night at 2300 hours he returned to the Rayvoyenkomat for transportation to the railroad station []

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b. Others Inducted With Source

About 200 draftees were examined that day. Only two or three were rejected, for unknown reasons. [] no information on the physical limits for rejection. He was of the opinion that physical standards were not too high since he had later noticed quite a few soldiers on active duty who were partially deaf, cross-eyed, lame or suffering from some stomach ailment.

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Most of [] inductees were from the 1934 year class. A small number were from the 1933 year class and a still smaller number from the 1932 year class. During this period, the 1931 year class was also being demobilized.

2. Travel to Basic Training

a. Travel Conditions

From the VERKHOTUR'YE railroad station, [] was sent to a collection point in SVERDLOVSK. An officer from the Rayvoyenkomat accompanied the group. This was a collection point for inductees from all over the SVERDLOVSK Oblast. The inductees were immediately billeted, subjected to a hurried and cursory 15 minute physical examination and were then released until train departure time two days later.

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A troop train was organized for the movement from SVERDLOVSK. The troop train consisted of about 2,000 men. A sergeant from the Sverdlovsk Collection Point was assigned to each car. Several officers in a separate car also accompanied the group. Each car, containing about 70 to 80 men, was a simple, large "Pullman" freight car consisting of 3-tiered wooden bunks. There were no other facilities in the cars. The whole group of 2,000 men was given a hot meal near MOSCOW and again in MOSCOW at a transient mess hall. The remainder of the trip, the group ate the conventional Soviet Army dry ration.

b. Route

The train route was SVERDLOVSK-KAZAN-MOSCOW-KIEV-LVOV-STANISLAV (4856N-2442E). The trip lasted eight days. There were no latrine facilities on the troop train, and the men relieved themselves at stops along the way.

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A large group of personnel allocated for Air Force duty were let out in MOSCOW. [] of this since this group was being escorted by Air Force officers.

c. Unruly Conduct of Inductees

All along the route from SVERDLOVSK to MOSCOW, there were many incidents. Every time the train stopped the men would pile out of the train, steal everything in sight and tip over carts. During some of the stops, many of the inductees got so drunk that they failed to get back on the train. At the railroad station buffets and bazaars, everything was stolen or smashed. If someone resisted they were mauled. Several women were also raped along the way. In SVERDLOVSK a policeman and a sailor were badly beaten at the railroad station. Source stated that it was almost unbelievable how the inductees acted towards the populace, especially while traveling through the Kazan Oblast.

The officers that were accompanying the group were all armed with billy clubs and pistols. Every time the train stopped the officers were running about. The officers did not dare use their pistols, but they wielded their clubs freely. None of the city police of the towns through which the train passed offered any resistance to vandalism. [] they would have been ripped apart had they interfered. He added that the escort officers turned in some of the bad actors to authorities along the route.

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[] a large percentage of the inductees was composed of criminals recently released [] who were being sent to the Army. He said that he would not have been surprised if someone had actually been killed along the way.

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As the train began to near MOSCOW, the group settled down. The train went through MOSCOW during the night, and there were no incidents. Around KIEV the group began to act up again, but disorder was limited to looting of mostly orchards and vegetable gardens. However, when [] group was finally unloaded at the STANISLAV railroad station, [] disorderliness was unbelievable. Almost everyone was drunk. Some men had no shoes and others one shoe, while still others were wearing women's shoes. Some had only a pair of trousers and some only their underwear, while others were in complete tatters.

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A few miles from STANISLAV eight freight cars of men were unloaded. These personnel were apparently sent to some nearby caserne.

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3. Processing of Inductees at Training Centers

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A total of about 900 men actually arrived in STANISLAV. At the station two groups were formed; [] one consisted of about 400 men. This group was marched to a caserne in town, []

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He did not know where the other group was sent to from the railroad station, but he knew that some of this group was sent to unidentified Air Force units in STANISLAV. He assumed that the remainder of this group was sent to nearby casernes around the same city.

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[] men each when it reached the caserne. His own group of 200 men took basic training in an unidentified Gds Rifle Regt. while the other group took basic training with an unidentified arty regt which was in the same caserne.3.

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[] The next day the group was issued clothing and equipment and commenced basic training.

4. Travel to Units in Austria

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[] completed basic training [] when his group was instructed to prepare for shipment. The men did not know where they were going but assumed that it was beyond the USSR borders, since some EM had been issued leather belts and calfskin boots. This they took as a sign that they were going either to Germany or Austria. They took what civilian clothing they had left and piled it on the parade ground, for the first sergeant to use for cleaning rags.

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[] group plus other recruits from unidentified nearby casernes were formed into a 500-man group at the railroad station for shipment to Austria. The route followed was STANISLAV-LVOV-CHOP-BUDAPEST-VIENNA-ALLENSTEIG (4841N-1519E), and the trip lasted three days. Escort personnel from the 95th Gds Rifle Div were sent to STANISLAV to bring the group to Austria. The recruits learned of their destination abroad from these escorts.

The trip was made to the border at CHOP in Soviet boxcars. About 50 men were assigned to each car, together with one sergeant escort. The trip from STANISLAV to CHOP lasted one day.

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[] the train to another train which was on the European gauge. Here additional unknown recruits were added. A few miles beyond CHOP, border guards got on the train, and one border guard armed with an automatic climbed on the top of each boxcar. At the same time Border Guard officers went through the boxcars checking each man's documents. The officers then got off, while the Border Guards on top of the cars accompanied the train to the border.

From CHOP the troop train consisted of about 1,000 men. This entire group ended up in the ALLENSTEIG Training Area and was billeted there for three days.

5. Processing of New Arrivals in Austria

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At ALLENSTEIG the recruits were broken down into packets to the various units of the 95th Gds Rifle Div. []

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[] in a group of about 400 men, and was immediately placed in quarantine in one of the regimental barracks.

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[] by several officers from the regimental sub-units for possible assignment to their units. There was competition between the various company CO's in the selection of recruits even at this stage. Following the quarantine

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period, the entire recruit group was formed, and selection of the recruits began. All the unit CO's were present. The formation was first broken down into groups according to education. Several of themen had already made commitments and were then called out for the company CO who had selected them. The Signal company had the first selections and then the other special Regimental companies. The rest of the men were then assigned to the Rifle battalions. A portion of this residue was assigned to the regimental school, later on, each company sent additional personnel to fulfill the school quota.

B. DEMOBILIZATION AND REPLACEMENT OF CONSCRIPTS

1. Groups Departing for Demobilization

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The last demobilization period

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and was completed in the

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During the early part of this period, conscripts living in the far eastern regions of the USSR were sent out first, while conscripts from the European USSR were sent out during the last part of the period.

The majority of the demobilized group was from the 1932 year class. There was a smaller number from the 1931 year class and a still smaller number from the 1930 class.

About one-third of the regimental strength was demobilized. During the entire demobilization period, the demobilized conscripts were sent out in groups of about 20. These groups were first sent by train to the Division Training Area in ALLENTSTEIG, where they were held until a certain number of personnel from the entire division were collected.

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Shipments were made up in ALLENTSTEIG for shipment to BRUCK, Austria, which was supposedly the collection point for all Soviet personnel in Austria. He believed that shipments were then made up in BRUCK for actual return to the USSR.

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2. Personnel Arriving in Unit

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New conscripts to the regiment, mostly from LVOV, ODESSA and STANISLAV, arrived in one group in Nov 54. This group consisted of about 400 men, the majority being from the 1935 year class. A small percentage was from the 1934 class and a still smaller percentage from the 1933 class.

This group arrived by train from the division's training area in ALLENTSTEIG, and all of it was placed in quarantine in one of the regimental barracks for a period of 15 to 20 days. During this time they were given concentrated training on basic military subjects. One of the rifle company CO's was detailed to act as the group CO during this period. He was aided in his mission by personnel of the regimental school soon to be graduated. Following the quarantine period the new conscripts were assigned to the various sub-units of the regiment.

3. Mobilization and Demobilization Information

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No new conscripts had arrived to the regiment

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He was of the opinion that there would

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be no personnel changes in his unit prior to its evacuation from Austria following the Peace Treaty. The opinion commonly held was that during the next regular demobilization period, the 1939 year class was scheduled to be demobilized and the 1936 year class was to be conscripted.

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C. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL DATA

1. Extension of Service

During Source's entire service, he knew of no personnel being held back from their regular demobilization. However, he had heard that a regimental

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CO had the authority to hold personnel an extra two months beyond the regular demobilization period. [] company CO, sometime in [] read an order stating that VNOS conscripted personnel (Advance Air Warning Services), as a branch of service, were to have their length of service extended from an extra year. That is their total service would now last four years. The company CO explained that this ruling involved large VNOS units and not the organic VNOS element in the division. Thus VNOS personnel in the regiment continued serving the same three year period as other ground force personnel.⁴

2. Composition of Personnel by Ethnic Groups

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The personnel of [] regiment were a mixture of various Soviet nationalities. About 50 percent were Great Russians, 25 percent Ukrainians, 10 percent Tartars and Bashkirs, and the remainder Georgians, Armenians and other unidentified nationalities. There was only one Checheno-Ingush in the entire regiment.

3. Alleged Regimental Reorganization; Transfer of Personnel

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[] there had been a reshuffling of personnel in the regiment, at which time an alleged reorganization of the regiment took place.⁵ During this time personnel were transferred in and out of the regiment, but its overall strength remained about the same. During this time [] the platoon leader of the Headquarters platoon in Source's company, was assigned to []

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4. Return of Personnel to the USSR Prior to Completing Normal Duty Tour

About 20 officers and men left the regt [] prior to completion of their normal tours. These personnel were transferred to the USSR for various punitive reasons.⁶ Officers were replaced almost immediately, while replacements for EM arrived during the normal induction period.

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[] what manner officers were returned to the USSR in such cases, but EM were escorted back to a collection point in BRUCK, Austria, by one of the regimental officers placed on TDY for this purpose. From letters received by the unit from personnel being so returned, [] a shipment of these people went to MOLOTOV, where there was obviously a collection point. From here they were either sent to their respective Voenkomats or sent to military penal colonies. [] no further information.

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CGF orders were often read in the regiment, in which it was pointed out that certain military personnel tried by Soviet military courts were being returned to serve sentences in the USSR in military penal colonies.

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[] only general information that certain personnel were sent back to the USSR for unknown disciplinary or political reasons.

5. Possible Demobilization of Political Officers

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[] only one officer called on active duty. This was his company Deputy CO for Political Affairs, who had in some way been commissioned directly in civilian life, due to Communist Party affiliations, and ordered to active duty [] and another officer took his place.

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However, [] CO told him of an order appearing sometime in [] which stated that the number of political officers in the Soviet Army was to be reduced. There were persistent rumors that many political officers were being released and that efforts were being made to get political

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officers who were better qualified as military men. There were also rumors that political officers composed too large a group as compared with line officers. 7.

D. RESERVE MATTERS AND MILITARY TRAINING OF CIVILIANS

1. Civilian Para-Military and Pre-Induction Training

50X1 [] no military training prior to being drafted. There were no DOSAAF or FZO (factory apprentice school) organizations at the place where he had worked. He was sure that the DOSAAF organization was found in all FZO's, seven-year schools and 10 year schools; but he had no connection with them. He had had only six years of formal schooling and did not take part in any DOSAAF functions at that level.

50X1 [] it was common knowledge that some form of military training was part of the regular curriculum of the 10 year schools. The training was the responsibility of a military section of each 10 year school. The instructor was usually a civilian physical instructor of the school staff. In general, he estimated that of all the EM he had known, only about three percent had completed the 10 year school. 50X1 [] no further details on this phase.

50X1 Personnel undergoing a course at a factory apprentice school were required at one time to work four years at their trades following their apprentice training. [] heard repeatedly from fellow inductees who had had FZO training, that in recent years they were required to work only two years following their apprentice period. By that time they were of draft age and were inducted.

50X1 [] no information concerning military training in higher level schools than the 10 year one, such as an institute or university. However, he was positive that military training was being given in these schools.

Personnel who were in the first or second year of schooling at a Tekhnikum or Institute were usually drafted, while those in their last year were not as vulnerable. Those in the third year were later given the opportunity to enter a military OCS right from civilian school, in order to do their period of military service. However, [] no personnel attending a university who had been drafted. He thought that perhaps some university graduates were later called on active duty as officers. However, he could give no concrete examples.

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2. Reserve Training for EM

Just prior to demobilization, conscripted EM were required to fill out an application indicating the place they wished to be sent. Most of the former Kolkhoz workers definitely did not want to return to the farms, except to visit their parents. Conscripts in [] unit, about to be demobilized were officially informed that after returning to the USSR, they had a 10-day period of grace before they were required to report to their local Voenkomat. [] these conscripts were then placed on the inactive list in the reserves at the Voenkomat. After reporting to their respective Voenkomat, they had to remove all insignia from their uniforms; then they could continue to wear the uniform or portions of it.

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[] no specific knowledge of training required of demobilized personnel except that certain technicians such as radio operators did participate in some type of training which was organized

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by the local Voenkomat. Former radio operators of the unit often wrote letters in which they noted that they were maintaining their efficiency by radio classes held by their Voenkomats. [redacted] no further information on this subject.

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[redacted] never heard of the existence of any organized reserve units.

3. Reserve Training for Officers

[redacted] reserve officers were required to participate in some form of training during the summer period, since a reserve officer (nu) [redacted] was sent to a three month reserve officer course at KRONSTADT during the summer period. [redacted] no further information.

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4. Commissioning of EM Prior to Demobilization

[redacted] taking basic training three senior sergeants were acting platoon leaders in his company. These sergeants had just graduated from some unidentified military school and were doing practical training in their positions. Just before the end of [redacted] training period, these three sergeants were each given the rank of junior lieutenant during a regimental formation. They remained with [redacted] for about 15 days, until the end of the basic training period. Then they were demobilized to the reserve.

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[redacted] repeatedly that there was a small training cell at 95th division headquarters that selected draftees who had completed the 10 year school, trained them and released them as reserve officers. He knew of no one who had actually attended this course and had no further information on this topic.

E. MISCELLANEOUS MANPOWER DATA

1. Military Districts

[redacted] the following military districts: Carpathian (Pre-Karpatskiy), Odessa, Ural and "Trans-Carpathian" (Za Karpatskiy). [redacted] basic training in the Carpathian Military District and therefore assumed that this was the official designation of that military district, since it was often referred to as such. He had heard of the Odessa and the Ural Military Districts from other recruits and had read of them in military newspapers. The term "Trans-Carpathian Military District" was used to refer to units in Austria and Hungary. This term was allegedly often used in CGF orders which were read to [redacted]

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2. MOS Numbers

[redacted] had no information on MOS numbers. He did not know his own MOS.

3. Identification Tags

[redacted] no identification tags in Austria. They were not issued to EM in Austria since they were not permitted to leave caserne areas. However, he was told what his ID number was while he was in Austria, but he had forgotten it. EM in units in the USSR had an ID tag. These tags, which were round aluminum discs containing a stamped number, were kept in unit orderly rooms and given out to the EM only when they went out on official leave.

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4. Civil Defense Training

50X1 [] no information on civilian defense training. He was
last in the USSR in [] when he had observed no preparations
among the civilian population against air raids.

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5. Women in Military Service

50X1 50X1 [] there were about six female soldiers in
the [] Gds Rifle Regt. They served as waitresses in the regimental
officers' mess. These women were demobilized [] and not replaced.
They had told [] that they had been drafted for a three year period
by their Voenkomats. They wore uniforms, were all privates or PFC's
and received about 700 shillings a month plus an unknown amount credited
to their account in the Soviet Union. [] no further information
on them, and he had no opportunity to see if women continued to be in
military service in the Army in general after those in his own regiment
had left.

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50X1 [] Comment 1: This is the first case []
[] where a source was examined only once
and inducted on the same day. Many previous
sources reported to the Rayonvoenkamat several
times, for various reasons, prior to their
actual induction.

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[] Comment 2: It is deemed significant that many []
[] have reported extremely loose
discipline among inductees on troop trains,
although not quite to the extent reported by
Source. However, [] reported just as
flagrant hooliganism in []
not hear of any further disciplinary action
taken against any of the men, and he stated
that none was taken against that section of
the men who eventually ended up in his own
basic training company.

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[] Comment 3: [] order of
battle information on Soviet Army and Air Force
units in STANISLAV mentioned in this report.

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[] Comment 4: Several other []
[] have reported the same
extension of service for Soviet Army VNOS
conscript personnel.

[] Comment 5: [] details on this
reorganization, which made considerable changes
in his regiment's organization and equipment.

[] Comment 6: Details on soldiers returned to the USSR for
punitive reasons will be published in a
[] report
based on Source's information.

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[] Comment 7: []
[] on tenden-
cies for "deemphasizing" political officers
dating back to the 1949-51 period.

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Comment 8: [redacted] report on EM after attending an Officers' Training Platoon [redacted]

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Comment 9: [redacted] he had heard orders read in his own unit which used the expression "CGF" immediately followed by "Za Karpatski Voyennyi Okrug (Trans-Carpathian Military District)". [redacted] this term, Trans-Carpathian Military District, referred to CGF units. However, [redacted] unit has no record of any such military district or of any connection between CGF troops and a military district.

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